

JUSTICE AGENTS TO PUSH PROBE OF COAL GRAFTS

Evidence of Calder Committee Presented to Department for Action.

Prices of more than 100 commodities of everyday use are involved in prosecutions and investigations now being pushed by the Department of Justice.

Attention was called to this situation yesterday when the Justice Department officials went to work on evidence concerning government purchase of coal forwarded to the department by Senator Calder's committee.

The evidence submitted by the committee makes it imperative that the Justice Department conduct a thorough investigation, announced Judge Nebeker, Assistant Attorney General. "Our investigation substantiates the conclusions that an exorbitant profit was made on coal sold to the War Department, prosecutions will follow."

Big Profit Alleged.
Evidence on which the Senate committee based its conclusions seemed to indicate that one New York dealer made a profit of \$1.50 on coal sold to the War Department.

Prices charged and profits made on both bituminous and anthracite coals now are being investigated by the department. The investigation is under the direction of Attorney General Palmer and Judge Nebeker.

Some of the other commodities now involved in the operations of the department include lumber and building materials, meats, foods like sugar, beans, raisins and fruits, groceries, clothing and cloths.

More than 30 suits involving these or other commodities now are pending in the courts under the anti-trust laws. Under the Lever law, a large part of 2,000 suits instituted by the Justice Department during the summer and fall still are waiting court action.

Anti-Trust Action.
In practically all the cases price and supply is involved directly or indirectly through anti-trust action. One phase of the big packer case, which was intended to restore competition in the buying of meats and the distribution of groceries and other side lines, now is in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Indictments against dealers in building materials in New York and other sections are expected soon as a result of a special investigation begun. This probe is being carried on under the direction of Isidor Kresel, of New York.

If successful, it should have the effect of bringing down prices of building materials now so high the building has virtually ceased, officials say.

Big Strike Over.
Strike of the coal miners in the Williamson field, in West Virginia, is virtually at an end, and the production of coal is back to 94 percent of normal output, George Baumgardner, Jr., secretary of the Williamson Operators' Association, declared here yesterday. The percentage of output last month is unusual, he pointed out, in view of the fact that almost all of the mines were closed down for three days during the Christmas holidays.

"There are only three mines in the Williamson field that are not now producing coal," said Mr. Baumgardner. "Two of these mines are making preparations to start operation within a few days. Had these mines been in operation during the month of December, the output of the field would have exceeded the average normal production before the strike started."

**NAME COHALAN
U. S. LEADER IN
IRISH REVOLT**

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pamphlet form and entitled "Ireland: Germany and the Next War." At the outbreak of the war another pamphlet appeared, "The Crime Against Europe." Sir Roger Casement, "was not only the author of these two pamphlets, but in 1912 the first of these pamphlets was sent by Casement to Gen. von Harde, who had it translated on the Continent."

Immediately after war was declared, Prof. Kuno Meyer, former professor of Celtic languages in Liverpool University, had these translated into a cheap pamphlet entitled "Ireland, Germany and the Freedom of the Seas: A Possible Outcome of the War of 1914; to Free the Seas, Free Ireland."

During the summer of 1914 Casement was in America, but he left for Germany shortly after war was declared, although he had discussed with von Bernstorff the formation of an Irish Legion among Irish prisoners captured by the German army in France and Belgium.

When Casement reached Berlin von Bernstorff telegraphed that he did not think it necessary for Germany to be exercised over American opinion. He said that the Poles, Finns and Irish in America would sympathize with Germany if "we give freedom to oppressed peoples."

The formation of an Irish Legion from Irish prisoners of war would be a grand idea, if it only could be carried out, said von Bernstorff in his first Irish cablegram to Berlin in September, 1914.

Cohalan Figures in Plot.
On November 3, Dr. Zimmerman telegraphed Bernstorff that Casement had arrived and that his proposals were being carefully examined. By November 6, Casement was actively directing the German Irish rebellion, according to a telegram from Zimmerman to von Bernstorff, transmitting a message from Casement to Judge Cohalan in which Casement reported that everything was favorable in Berlin with the Germans "helping warmly."

Casement instructed Cohalan to send a messenger to Ireland fully informed of the arrangements in Ireland, and to send a priest to Germany via Christiania.

This telegram is the most specific one connecting Cohalan with the rebellion plots.

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Royal Club Dances.
Members of the Royal Country Club held the fifth of a series of weekly dances in the ballroom of the Raleigh, last night, with more than 100 persons in attendance. G. H. Gladstone, secretary of the club, was in charge of the arrangements. The next dance of the series will be held at the Raleigh next Saturday night.

WILSON LAUDS "BOYS' WEEK" HELD BY BALTIMORE LADS



Picture showing how the President's "Boys' Week" message was relayed by boys from this city to Baltimore. Motorcycle police accompanied the runners to the District line, where Maryland authorities took charge of the arrangements.

Comes Back, as from Grave, to Face Remarried Wife; Turns Away Again After 15 Years Passed in Oblivion

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 8.—Return from the grave, where she thought she had laid him back in 1907, Charles Toops today confronted his wife, now Mrs. Barker Pierson, at her home here.

The years passed. Mrs. Toops disappeared in 1907 after five years of married life. Some time later the body of a man was found in a mill pond at Morris town, N. J. The body was so badly decomposed that Mrs. Toops was not allowed to view it. From a pruning knife and other articles found on the dead man, however, she identified the body as that of her husband.

The years passed. Mrs. Toops, convinced that her husband was dead, married Barker Pierson, Adrian, the child of her first marriage, grew up and is now in the navy.

Today Mrs. Pierson was dressing her son Fred, 5, when a ring came at the doorbell.

She opened the door, looked upon the face of the man she thought was dead, and almost fell over in a faint.

"Where is my son, Adrian?" "He is in the navy," replied Mrs. Pierson, mastering herself with an effort. She gave him the address.

Toops turned on his heel and walked away.

"I do not love my first husband any more," Mrs. Pierson said later in the day. "He deserted me and I was sincere in my belief that he was dead."

Mrs. Pierson and her present husband are very happy, they told reporters at their home today. They have no intention, they said, of allowing "any man to come between them."

Mrs. Pierson admitted that she was somewhat worried over the possibility of being charged with bigamy, but she declared that she would follow the advice of friends and take no action in the matter.

"When the body was found shortly after the disappearance of my first husband," she said, "I identified the pruning knife found on the body as one that had been carried by my husband in his work as a gardener. I was advised not to view the body because of its condition. As the years passed and no further word came from my husband I was more thoroughly convinced than ever that he was dead. Otherwise I should not have remarried."

Pierson said that he had not been acquainted with his present wife at the time Toops disappeared.

"I read in the papers of the finding of the body in the mill pond," he said. "I recall the difficulty experienced in identifying it, but I certainly had no doubt that Toops was dead when my wife and I were married."

Nothing has been seen or heard of Toops since he left his wife's door this morning.

Col. James D. Glennan, commander at Walter Reed General Hospital, and other hospital officials will appear before the House Rules Committee tomorrow morning to testify of the resolution introduced by Representative McLeod, Michigan, calling for a Congressional investigation of the fire last month which destroyed part of the hospital and caused the death of one of the soldiers patients.

Upon the testimony of these officials it is expected will hinge the decision of the committee whether the resolution should be passed by Congress and the investigation begun.

Yesterday Commissioner Hendrick, of the District; George W. Watson, chief engineer of the Fire Department, and Battalion Chief J. J. Hanlon were heard by the committee.

These officials expressed the opinion that delay in sounding the alarm and the use of the telephone instead of the fire alarm box was partly responsible for the headway gained by the fire.

Edwin M. Cleary, an attorney, living near the hospital, told the committee that an alarm from Walter Reed would bring Engine Company No. 22, which he described as a "country company," while an alarm from Tenth and Louisiana avenue would be responded to by six or eight companies to save the lives of chickens, ducks and a pig or two.

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